Nor Flood Nor Fire Will
Stop Us Till We've Won

Nippon Times

Smite Until Our Foes Bend
On Their Knees

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CHURCHILL SPEECH IS DISAPPOINTMENT, AVERS SPOKESMAN

Iguchi Says It Utterly Failed To Say Anything Regarding Atlantic Charter

British Prime Minister Churchill's speech is a disappointment not only to his immediate audience but to all who had more or less expected something important from the mouth of the British leader, was the comment made by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Wednesday.

Mr. Iguchi said that Churchill "utterly failed to say anything regarding the Atlantic Charter of which he is the co-author with the other arch-imperialist Roosevelt" and that "in view of the fact that this notorious document has already been thrown into a scrap pile together with other Anglo-American foreign commitments we may take it as a natural and logical course of development."

The Spokesman stated that Churchill must have either deemed it wise on his part to refrain from dwelling on the question or found it imperative to keep quiet on the vital matter of practical application of the much publicized principles of the Charter "about which there has been so much ado among the allies and satellites of Britain."

Loses Its Attraction

"Suffice it to say that the Charter has long since lost its attraction to all who respect international commitments," Mr. Iguchi declared.

"No less disappointing is his failure to mention the Second Front about which the Anglo-American propaganda mills have been producing diverse stories, all apparently intended to scare the German people, over whom they are completely ineffectual, Mr. Iguchi said. He added: "Germany is fully ready to welcome and give a due reception to the Anglo-American invaders on the Continent.

"Why Churchill did not refer to the Second Front may be understood in the light of the miserable show of the Anglo-American forces on the battle fronts in Italy where they were to sweep everything in their path in short order according to their advance propaganda. Moreover, Germany's European Fortress can by no means be slighted or damaged by any verbal tricks of which Churchill is a recognized expert."

The Spokesman quoted Churchill as declaring, "It would be quite natural if our Soviet friends and allies did not appreciate the complications and difficulties which attend all the sea crossings—amphibious as well as operations on a large scale," and commented that these words of Churchill "are a virtual confession of the Anglo-American camp of its inability to open the Second Front" as they are a feeble explanation to the Soviet Union whose hope and demand for the Second Front. Churchill, in collusion with Roosevelt, has frustrated for the past two years.

Lets U.S., Soviet Suffer

"In waxing eloquent in his praise of America and the Soviet Union, Churchill showed his true self," Mr. Iguchi continued "for herein he found an ideal field to give full play to his fixed and characteristic policy of letting American and Soviet men and women to bleed for the cause of the British Empire. In the present war of liberation of oppressed peoples versus Anglo-Saxon imperialism, nothing is more profitable to Perfidious Albion than to take advantage of his allies and satellites and let them fight to maintain whatever can be retained of the declining prestige and strength of his empire."

Touching on Churchill's reference to the war in Greater East Asia the Spokesman said: "We may well dismiss it as a sign of hallucination of a 'great' British imperialist whose dream of recovering the lost colonial empire in the East has been utterly shattered and whose only consolation is prattling on subjects over which he has no control."

In connection with the fighting on the Indo Burmese border, Churchill proudly said, "Individual fighting and superiority in the jungle has passed to the British." Ironically enough, the very passing of individual fighting and superiority to the British is proving to be the continued retreat of the British troops across the Indo-Burmese border before the onslaught of the Japanese Forces."

Churchill's Cabinet Defeated on Issue Of Teachers' Wage

Special

LISBON, March 28.—A London dispatch said that the Churchill Government was defeated by one vote on the subject of equal pay for men and women teachers. The defeat caused a sensation in Westminister but it was stressed that the important constitutional point was that a government defeat on a minor issue—which is not pressed by the opposition as a vote of no confidence in the Government or in an individual minister—while it can be annoying to the Government, does not carry any serious complications. The dispatch said that there was never an occasion, even in peacetime, of the government resigning in such a situation. A normal sequel is a discussion between parties to reach an agreement on the disputed issue.

ROOSEVELT'S POLICY SCORED BY WILLKIE

Declares President Failed to Apply Principles of Atlantic Charter to Polish Rift

Special

LISBON, March 28.—In a campaign speech at Milwaukee, Wendell Willkie, Republican presidential candidate sharply attacked the Roosevelt administration's foreign policy, declaring that the failure to apply the principles of the Atlantic Charter was manifested not only in the Polish border dispute with the Soviet Union but in the administration's unwillingness because of expediency to deal with the Vichy Government. King Victor Emmanuel and Badoglio pro-Fascist elements as well as with Jugoslavia, according to a dispatch received here.

Willkie stated: "One of the tragedies of this war and one of the present difficulties is the loss of our sense of direction and the failure to carry out of objective. The American people wish to know whether the United States intends to adhere to the principles of the Atlantic Charter, thereby preparing the way for a just peace.

"Each measure we take, wherein we fail to pursue our states' objectives, lessens the moral fervor of our people for this war, lowers their morale and reduces the prestige of the United States."

No Definite Agreement

Meanwhile, a demand for a "united allied" foreign policy was made by Edwin James, chief editorial writer of the New York Times. He said that it was regrettable that a definite agreement about the main problems in the anti-Axis foreign policy had not been arrived at, for instance the Polish problem and the Atlantic Charter. "In London, one is inclined sometimes to recognize the Soviet point of view in the Polish question while the Washington Government's attitude is "not quite clear," he stated.

The New York Herald Tribune also stated that there was a necessity of further elucidation between the anti-Axis nations about the main problems of their foreign policy. The paper especially demanded a clarification of General Charles de Gaulle's status, pointing out that a further delay in the question would considerably diminish the prestige of the United States.

Another New York dispatch disclosed that an open letter to President Franklin Roosevelt signed by 50 prominent Americans sharply assailed the Soviet recognition of the Badoglio regime and support of King Victor Emmanuel by the United

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

SLOW DEVELOPMENT IN ITALY ADMITTED BY BRITISH PREMIER

Germans Emerge From Caves After Cassino Bombing and Cut Off Anti-Axis Lines

Special

LISBON, March 28.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared in the House of Commons today, "I certainly have not concealed my disappointment that progress has not been quicker" when hard pressed by an independent member of Parliament, Edgar Granville, to elaborate on his reference to the Italian operations in his Sunday broadcast, according to a London dispatch. Churchill added, in reply to Granville, "I hope that admission will give satisfaction to you." Churchill declined to make a statement "at this time" on Cassino and other Italian war fronts, evasively stating that to furnish more details would "only benefit the enemy."

Meanwhile, the Associated Press correspondent in London said that with anti-Axis military leaders conceding failure in the latest Cassino offensive, the Anzio beachhead was regarded virtually as a liability rather than an asset under present conditions. He said that Italian terrain was extremely difficult from a military viewpoint.

At the Anzio beachhead it was said that the Germans were fighting over internal lines of communication. The correspondent added that in a single night the Germans could shift a whole division facing the beachhead to face the main American fifth army at Cassino to beat off an attack there and that two nights later they could move it back if necessary to meet any thrust against the beachhead. The correspondent frankly said that it would be extraordinary if a division could be moved from one of these fighting fronts to another in a week.

The correspondent said that the terrific bombing of Cassino failed in two aspects. In the first place a considerable number of Germans hidden in caves and tunnels escaped the bombing and came out of their hiding places after waves of anti-Axis infantry had passed and cut off their lines of communications. Secondly, the tanks moving up behind the anti-Axis infantry found that they had to keep to the only two roads available because the condition of the ground on either side was too bad to allow progress.

Targets of Attack

Special

ZURICH, March 28.—British Prime Minister Churchill's radio address has become the target of sharp criticism among Anglo-Americans, according to reports received here.

The Americans, especially, were disappointed by Churchill's failure to make a positive statement relative to the various current international political questions and also because he did not reveal any important event about the United States war conduct, the Exchange News Agency correspondent in Washington reports.

A critical vein also ran through British press comments which dealt principally with the portion of Churchill's address devoted to domestic politics.

The Daily Mail cynically observed that the second part of Churchill's address which dealt with postwar plans, was somewhat more hopeful than the first part which was devoted to military developments, as it contained more convincing remarks about the Government's defense plans.

The Times, London, asserted that Churchill's statements relative to

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

Berlin Shows Little Interest in Report British Foreign Secretary Eden May Resign

Special

BERLIN, March 28.—Contradictory British reports on Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's possible resignation were viewed in Berlin quarters with little interest.

The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman opined that the official British denial was not very convincing. He said: "We are not particularly interested. As far as we are concerned, Eden may remain in his present post as he has not been a source of inconvenience for us."

Continuing he pointed out that Eden was nothing more than Churchill's "favorite and puppet."

– The spokesman emphasized that British foreign policy was determined not by Eden but by Churchill and that Eden had made many blunders in carrying out this policy.

Then, the spokesman drew attention to the discussions of the foreign political issues in the British press and mentioned the "Catholic Times" which recently remarked that the Axis nations were laughing up their sleeves over the foreign political failures of Downing Street in Turkey, Eire, Spain and Finland.

Manchoukuo Meets Output Goal Of Pig Iron for Nippon in 1943

Final Lot for Fiscal Year Shipped From Producing Area; Total Is 20 Per Cent Increase Over 1942 Export to Japan

The entire amount of pig iron scheduled for shipment to Japan from Manchoukuo for the fiscal year 1943 which is an increase of 30 per cent over the preceding year's record had been shipped from the producing areas by March 28, it was learned on Wednesday.

As for the total amount of pig iron and steel combined, Manchoukuo's shipment to Japan for last year shows an increase of 20 per cent over the export in 1942. It may be recalled that both in 1941 and 1942, Manchoukuo contributed to this country all the amounts of pig iron as fixed by the materials mobilization plans for shipment to Japan.

Since its founding, Manchoukuo has consistently made material and moral contributions to this country and, especially since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, that country, in accordance with her established national policy of closely cooperating with Japan, has concentrated her total national efforts on the increase of fighting capacity. In 1943, she made special endeavors for the increased production of iron by increasing blast-furnaces, resulting in the foregoing fine results.

Under the circumstances when more and more iron is necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, this report on the increased production by Manchoukuo of pig iron and steel can be seen as symbolizing a forward step in the construction of the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia.

AZAD HIND OFFICIAL LAUDS INDIAN UNITY

Says Rejection of Budget Bill By Central Assembly Is Great Blow for British

Special

SHONAN, March 28.—"Unprecedented blow for the British," declared M. Sivaram, spokesman of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, in describing the rejection of the Indian budget bill by the Central Assembly at New Delhi.

He stressed that the Central Assembly's vote against the wartime finance bill sponsored by the British Government in India constituted a decisive and disastrous defeat for the British, adding that the Indian people have thus proclaimed to the world that India has no part or lot in Britain's imperialistic war.

Pointing out that the condemnation of the British Government by the Muslim League and other parties besides the Indian National Congress offers unmistakable proof of India's anti-British unity and solidarity at this critical time in the fight for national freedom, Mr. Sivaram declared: "To us Indians in East Asia, particularly to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the united, determined stand taken by the Indian people constitutes a source of great encouragement.

"We consider the Assembly's rejection of the British war budget and the political defeat they have inflicted on the British Government as a direct reaction of the Indian people to the war of liberation launched by the Azad Hind Fauj and its Japanese allies.

"We consider today's news from New Delhi as a message of encourgement and blessing to us."

The spokesman recalled General Claude Auchinleck's admission that the British Government and military authorities would be faced with a grave crisis if the revolutionary elements inside and outside India were to coordinate their activities.

In this connection, Mr. Sivaram said: "A grave crisis is now confronting the British in India. They are getting it in the neck both from within India and beyond the frontiers of India. And very soon British imperialism in India will be reduced to ashes in the flames of the revolution that is raging throughout the country and the conflagration that has enveloped the British forces in Eastern India."

ROOSEVELT IS X-RAYED

Jokes Over Possibility Bronchitis May Turn Into Pneumonia

Special

LISBON, March 28.—President Roosevelt, who has been suffering from bronchitis for the past three weeks, went to a naval medical center in Washington this afternoon for an X-ray examination, it was made public in Washington today.

The President, who has spent the greater part of the past 10 days away from his office, coughed throughout his press and radio conference, but declared he saw no reason for alarm over his health. He said he had bronchitis, but felt fine otherwise.

Roosevelt attempted to joke off the possibility that his case of bronchitis may develop into pneumonia by stating that "it need not be put into headlines."

JAPANESE ADVANCE IS ADMITTED BY FOE

Storming of Wukululu District In Indian Territory Announced in New Delhi

Domei

LISBON, March 28.—Admitting that the Japanese have driven wedges into Indian territory from various directions, the headquarters of Admiral Louis Mountbatten, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, in its communique today, revealed for the first time that the Japanese have stormed into the Wukululu district and are pressing forward at a point 10 miles from Wukululu village.

In this connection, a UP correspondent in New Delhi, reported that the offensive and defensive operations along the Manipur River have assumed a positive phase.

The same correspondent also reported that the Japanese are now engaged in a severe battle with the British-Indian army near Wukululu village and that they have increased their pressure upon the anti-Axis supply route north of Imphal.

Continuing the correspondent said that powerful Japanese Units advancing along the Tammu-Palel-Imphal highway launched a frontal attack on the British position in the Kabau Valley. Another Japanese unit supported by tanks and artillery is advancing along the new Tidim highway and has caught the rear forces of the main body of the British army in a deadly crossfire at a point about 15 miles north of Tidim with the aim to cut off the British retreat, the UP scribe concluded.

Imphal Said Menaced

Domei

LISBON, March 28.—On the Manipur front, the vigorous Japanese attack was further intensified today and the menace to Imphal appears to be increasing.

According to a New Delhi dispatch reaching here, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia admitted the retreat of the British-India army in its communique issued at 6 p.m. (Indian time) today.

The communique said that furious battles are developing at the northern tip of the Manipur firing line. The Japanese have launched a new attack and their pressure on the anti-Axis forces in the Wukululu sector is being greatly increased.

It is also reported that the anti-Axis headquarters has now been forced to recognize the seriousness of the war situation.

CRISTOFINI TRIAL OPENS

Former Vichy Officer Charged With Treason by French Puppets

Special

LISBON, March 28.—The trial of the former Vichy officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Pierre Cristofini, on the charge of treason was opened in Algiers today in the same courtroom where Pierre Pucheau, former Interior Minister of the Vichy regime, was sentenced to death recently on a similar charge, Reuter's special correspondent in Algiers disclosed.

It is alleged that Cristofini was sent by the Vichy Government to organize an African phalanx in Tunisia to fight with the Axis troops against the anti-Axis.

HARD FIGHT OF EIRE TO KEEP NEUTRALITY EXTOLLED BY BOSE

Says No Other Struggle Influenced Indian Independence Movement So Much

Special

UNDISCLOSED PLACE IN BURMA, March 27.—Profound admiration for the hard fight of Prime Minister Eamon De Valera and the Irish Government for the maintenance of Eire's neutrality was expressed by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, in his message addressed to the Irish nation through the Domei News Agency.

His message reads: "In the history of our fight against British imperialism there is perhaps no other struggle which influenced us so much and for which we have had so much sympathy as the struggle of the brave Irish nation for their birthright of liberty. Having been a close student of Irish history and having been in Eire myself, I know that this sympathy is fully reciprocated from the Irish side.

"In October last year when we established the Provisional Government of Azad Hind prior to the launching of our national struggle, I instinctively thought of the historic parallel afforded by Ireland inasmuch as the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic had been set up in Dublin during the Easter Rebellion of 1916.

"Since October of last year, I have been waiting for the day when our victorious troops could cross into India, thereby allowing the Provisional Government of Azad Hind to be set up on Indian soil. As I broadcast to the world the news that our troops had entered India, I thought of the brave Irish nation and their leaders who kept up without a break or interruption in their struggle for full national independence.

"The other day, the question of recognizing the Provisional Government of Azad Hind was raised in the Irish Parliament. I read with the deepest interest the proceedings of that debate. I know that the sympathy of the entire Irish nation is with us in our struggle against a common foe, and having had the privilege of knowing Prime Minister De Valera and his Cabinet Ministers personally, I am fully aware that in their attitude toward India there is no difference whatsoever between the Government and the people of Eire.

"During the present war, I followed with the deepest admiration the hard fight of Prime Minister De Valera and his Government for the maintenance of Irish neutrality. Even now one does not know if the Anglo-Americans will not swoop down on Eire and occupy that country.

"But I have no doubt that if the Anglo-Americans were to take that foolhardy step they would have to encounter the bold and determined resistance of the entire Eire nation. I feel sure that Eire would have been occupied by our enemies long ago but for the fact that the rulers at Whitehall have not yet forgotten the determined and courageous fight which the Irish nation put up during the last World War and after.

"At the time when we are surging forward toward our destination, namely, New Delhi, and when we are paying for our liberty with our own blood along the road to Delhi, I desire to reiterate my profound admiration for the Irish heroes who have fought for freedom in the past as well as for the heroes of today who are fighting with their backs to the wall in order to maintain the freedom and neutrality of Ireland."

Foe Troops Shipped By Air Attacked By Nippon Fighters

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, March 28.—New Fighter Plane Units of the Imperial Japanese Army attacked and inflicted heavy blows on the enemy air-transported troops at a point east of Monin on March 26. In a large formation, the Army Wild Eagles launched a severe bombing and strafing attack on the enemy forces who are struggling desperately after having been encircled by our Ground Units. At the same time, the Japanese Fighter Plane Units carried out repeated attacks on the enemy airfield. After damaging five enemy transport planes which were on the point of making landings, all the Japanese planes returned to XX base.

JAPANESE BOMBERS BACK GROUND UNITS

Nippon Forces Complete Movement to Trap Enemy Troops South of Imphal

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, March 28.—Crack Units of the Japanese Army Air Force in Burma supporting the advance of their Ground Units in the Central Indo-Burmese border, on March 26, bombed and strafed the remnants of the British 17th division which had been persistently resisting within the Japanese encirclement ring after having been defeated north of Tonzan.

Blasting concentrations of enemy automobiles and troops, all the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

Japanese Converge on Imphal

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN INDIA.—Advancing to a point 30 kilometers northeast of Imphal on March 24, powerful units of the Imperial Japanese Forces have completed their movement to trap the enemy troops to the south of Imphal while other Japanese troops are now sweeping on to annihilate the Anglo-American-Chungking forces.

After launching the assaults forestalling the enemy in the eastern Indian border on March 8, the Japanese Units advanced northward along the banks of the Manipur River while other units forced their way to the north of Tonzan in the eastern sector of the Manipur River.

In joint action, these Japanese troops caught up with the main body of the 17th Division of the Anglo-Indian army near Tonzan on March 20 and annihilated them, after which the Japanese Forces continued their northward advance.

Simultaneously, other picked units of the Japanese Army advanced northward in the Kabau Valley and are now engaged in throwing a cordon of steel around the enemy's 20th Division stationed near Tammu.

The Japanese Units, which made a surprise-attack and forced a crossing over the Chindwin River, advanced to a point 30 kilometers northeast of Imphal on March 24 and are now preparing to encircle the enemy troops in the south of Imphal.

The Japanese Units, advancing from various directions, are about to converge near Imphal and the annihilation of the British 4th Corps is within sight.

In parallel with the battle at Imphal, the Units of the Japanese and the Indian National Armies, which are now driving on toward Bengal from the Haka area, are vigorously advancing in concert with the Japanese-Indian Joint Army, advancing from the Kaladan area.

Nippon Fighters and Ground Units Beat Off Enemy Aircraft Attacking Ponape Island

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, March 29.—A formation of 16 enemy planes, consisting of eight B-25's and eight fighter planes, attempted to attack Ponape Island on the morning of March 27.

Immediately intercepting them, the Japanese fighter planes in cooperation with the Ground Units stationed there launched fierce counter-attacks, shooting down two of the enemy raiders and repulsing all the others.

In this battle two Japanese planes were self-blasted.

Reihin Attackers Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE, March 29.—Four enemy B-25 bomber planes attacked our position at Reihin in the southern part of Hainan Island on the afternoon of March 26.

Acting in unison with our Fighting Plane Units, the Japanese Ground Forces stationed there went into action against the raiders, damaging one of them and repulsing all the others.

Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

OUR UNITS CONTINUE LIGHTNING ADVANCE INTO IMPHAL SECTOR

Japanese Forces Completely Occupy Sangjak, Key Enemy Base in India

By U. IIZUKA and R. INO
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE FOREMOST FRONT IN INDIA, March 27.—Breaking across the border in full force following up the first line troops which have effected a river crossing, various crack units of the Imperial Japanese Forces, continuing their rapid advance, were ready on the night of March 24 to rush in a sector east of the Imphal plain, the pivotal base of the British 4th Corps. Thus the curtain for the big battle of Manipur is now falling.

Reaching a height 30 kilometers east of Imphal at 6 p.m. on March 24, the powerful Japanese Units are continuing their vigorous advance, commanding the plain of Manipur. Meanwhile, another strong unit of the Japanese Army launched an attack against Sangjak, 40 kilometers northeast of Imphal, where the biggest enemy provisions dump is located.

Attacking with increasing vigor the enemy who had been desperately resisting upon receiving troop reinforcements, weapons and ammunition by parachutes from the air, the Japanese Units completely occupied Sangjak on March 24.

Seizing a large quantity of the enemy war arms, ammunition and provisions, the Japanese troops are now adjusting their position to dash into the Imphal plains.

Foe's Dream Shattered
By S. NAKAJIMA, N. MATSUDA and K. NAKITA
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE BURMA FRONT, March 28.—No sooner had the Japanese Army in the Burma area begun its advance upon India in a "march of the century," than victory after victory was achieved along an Indo-Burmese front extending 1,000 kilometers and the Anglo-American-Chungking forces that had been dreaming of wresting back Burma suffered crushing blows at every turn.

The Indian National Army and the Burmese Defense Army, cooperating with the Japanese Forces with superb valor and stamina whether in the fight to liberate their fatherland or in defense of their mother country, are achieving immortal renown by their stirring activities in the present campaign.

On March 26, a unit of the Azad Hind Fauj, in the course of mopping-up operations against the remnants of the 17th Division north of Tonzan, carried out a daring closing-in attack against a strong British force and dealt heavy blows to it, obtaining the following brilliant results:

Enemy dead left behind	188
Prisoners	24 Britons includ'g two officers

War Trophies:

Automobiles	70
Light trench-mortar	1
Light machine-guns	3
Automatic rifles	11
Rifles	48
Wireless apparatus	2
Telephones	4

Meanwhile, the Burmese National Army and the Burmese are also achieving no less brilliant war results. On the night of March 5, when an enemy glider-borne unit was landed in a jungle at the Upper Irrawaddy, a unit of the Burmese National Army engaged in guarding the area lost no time in informing the Japanese Units in the vicinity and simultaneously launched a daring attack with only 10 men against the enemy troop 20 times as large as itself and equipped with superior weapons. After five minutes of engagement, the enemy was routed into the jungle. The brave Burmese soldiers captured war trophies including four rapid-firing guns, four heavy machine-guns, two automatic rifles, one wireless apparatus and large amounts of ammunition.

Casey to Aid Willkie

Special

LISBON, March 29.—Leo Casey, former publicity director of the Republican National Committee, who held a similar post with the New York World's Fair, was named political publicity director for Wendell Willkie's campaign for presidential nomination.

Press Comments

Wednesday, March 29

WE HAVE ONLY TO SMASH ENEMY'S EVIL AMBITION

ASAHI—The United States Government, through Secretary of State Cordell Hull's so-called 17 points, and the British Government, through Prime Minister Churchill's broadcast speech had each a word to say regarding their diplomatic policy and the current state of the war. We do not see any need of taking them up in detail, because a war, after all, is a clash of arms and should be decided by the force of arms and not by words. Even in gauging the evil designs of our foes it should be remembered that the truth lies in what they ought to say but do not, rather than in what their crafty politicians have the brazen effrontery to say. But whatever their designs and whether they admit it or not, our only reply to the plans of our enemies is to secure victory through a thorough exercise of armed force.

Hull now no longer even attempts to cite the principle of territorial integrity defined in Paragraph 2 and Paragraph 3 of the Atlantic Charter. The old fox Churchill also acknowledges the need of re-examining the Atlantic Charter. It is only too obvious what their intentions are in taking such lines of argument. But no man at this late date would be fool enough to charge them with violating their public promises to the world, since it is by now too well known that the Atlantic Charter is a document full of lies, and that Britain and the United States make a daily practice of going back on their pledges.

The enemies' war aims do not lie in what the Atlantic Charter once stood for, nor even in what they might say after the re-examination they are now discussing. Their aim is solely and unmitigatedly to rule the world. Roosevelt and Churchill have pulled ecclesiastical robes over their armor and have managed in some manner to deceive their own peoples. But now in connection with the Atlantic Charter, they have been exposed for what they are. It is only natural, therefore, that the peoples of the United States and Britain should have begun to entertain grave doubts as to their own avowed war aims.

Churchill says that he will "correct the Atlantic Charter in accordance with the successive changes in the war phases as they occur." Our war aim has been and will continue to be the same until our final victory. That is to shatter the evil design of our enemies to rule East Asia as part of their program of world conquest. Let the war aims of the two sides be held in contrast and it will be seen on which side lies justice.

CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Prime Minister Churchill's speech broadcast on March 26 was in an exceedingly low tone. The impasse to which Britain has come whether in diplomacy or strategy is most glaringly exposed by the fact that Churchill has had to make a speech of this kind.

He began and ended with a wearisome recital of the war developments and gave no inkling to the people of Britain as to what lay in store for them in the future. In regard to his war policy, he had not a word to say that would inspire confidence. He merely showed that he was dependent upon the support of the Soviet Union and the United States to carry on. Churchill's attitude toward war is utterly that of availing of the nearest expedient and of depending on outside help. In such an attitude is strongly reflected the decline of the once mighty national strength of Britain.

Churchill says that the people of Britain have escaped by a narrow margin from the menace of German submarines but the actual situation does not warrant such a surmise. Though in varying degrees, the German submarine offensive is continuing incessantly and the transit lanes between England and America and the Dominions are still exposed to the deadly menace of U-boats. In Britain itself, large-scale strikes are continuing in the most vital fields of industry, presenting a grave threat to the production of munitions and the living of the people. The coal mine strike started in the Durham area has spread to various other mines since early this month and is steadily expanding. At present nearly 200,000 coal miners are on strike. The British Government, however, has found no means of solving this serious problem.

Since the outbreak of war, coal production in Britain has sharply diminished. What amounted to 231,000,000 tons in 1939 had dwindled to 204,000,000 tons in 1942. This is ascribed to the drying up of the manpower resources and fundamental defects in the wage system which is engendering antagonism between capital and labor. Since British industries depend markedly more on coal power than those of any other country, the effect of this reduction in the output of coal is particularly severe. These coal mine disputes, moreover, are not unrelated to other social issues but are, in fact, immediate manifestations of the general unrest throughout the country, so that the worries of the British Government are all the more real.

Churchill has studiedly avoided touching upon diplomatic policy in his speech but in this too can be discerned the loss of self-confidence on the part of Britain. If Britain had the uprightness, confidence and power to respect the principles embodied in the Atlantic Charter to the last and to act in accordance with them, there is no reason why, at this psychological moment, he should avoid any reference to foreign policy. On the contrary, foreign policy is the very thing that he would have most emphasized. For that is closely bound up with the second front now being planned by the United States and Britain. Churchill must now avoid any reference to it because the Atlantic Charter has become a mere scrap of paper.

Britain, which must depend most heavily on the assistance of the Soviet Union to prosecute her war, has now been driven into straits in which she can no longer maintain the principles of the Atlantic Charter in fields in which the Soviet policy toward Europe is moving. In regard to this point, sharp criticisms have come to be directed at the Government in Britain itself. Especially heavy is the disappointment of the various refugee regimes in the British Government. Among the emigre regimes there is a tendency to fall away from British protection and to seek the protection of the United States or the Soviet Union.

In war, the force of arms decides everything. A nation without the strength to strike cannot but fall down no matter how skilfully she should manage for a time to take advantage of the support and aid other nations may accord her. The impasse to which her home policy has come and the fatal reduction in her fighting strength are fast driving Britain on the road to ruin.

FUTURE OF OUR SOUTHERN ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The concrete trade agreement concluded on March 27, between Japan and French Indo-China after an unexpectedly short negotiation reveals one phase of the present condition of southern economic construction. There also comes from Sumatra news that in less than one year since the organization of the Sumatra Commodity Exchange Association the quantity of goods handled by the Association has increased 12 times. That is really wonderful progress.

In March, last year, the Southern Shipping Company was established at Shonan, and the military administration officers in various districts allowed remittance of money. With the improvement of transportation facilities and the means for remittance of money, trade has rapidly developed. The results have really been surprising, as in Malai alone, the total amount of money remitted has advanced 50 times in one year.

It is also reported that the amount of trade conducted by the Japan-Burma Commodity Adjustment Committee has also increased several times. The situation in the field of trade in the Philippines, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Thailand and other districts is also reported to have shown considerable improvement. Thus, the southern economic construction is believed to be making laudable progress.

Plans for southern economic construction in the past stressed the self-supply of daily necessities. Today, and in the future mutual exchange of goods will be emphasized. Of course, the program for effecting self-sufficiency throughout the South has not ended, and is to be further expanded. But in the present third year of southern construction, the self-supply program may be said to have reached one stage of attainment, and the surplus products thus gained are now to be exchanged between various districts so that the economic activities of each region in the South would be fostered. It may not be long before the natural resources of the Southern Regions which are said to be unlimited will be fully turned into fighting strength.

Before the current war, the United States, Britain and the Netherlands obtained raw materials from the Southern Regions and forced their own high-priced manufactured goods on them in payment. There were movements of goods, but no exchange of commodities. Under this system, the demands of the Southern Regions themselves were not taken into consideration. The goods were forced upon them by the United States, Britain and the Netherlands to the detriment of the native inhabitants livelihood.

But when those exploited regions were liberated by Japan, firstly the policy of making each district self-sufficient in daily necessities was adopted, and this eagerly and joyously welcomed by all the inhabitants. They are eagerly cooperating with the policy, and very remarkable results have already been attained.

The equipment needed for manufacturing raw materials produced in the Southern Regions into various products are being supplied by Japan. The daily necessities of the native inhabitants are also being shipped from our country pending the attainment of their self sufficiency. As a result, the abundant raw materials produced in the South are not being used up there, but the surplus is being brought over to Japan. This constitutes the real exchange of goods, being entirely different from the unnatural movements of goods seen in the South before the war.

This arrangement not only strengthens the defense structure of Greater East Asia, but makes the regions in the South potential bases for positive offensives. This further proves that the destruction of Greater East Asia, which the enemy is fancying to accomplish, is but an idle dream.

NORTH CHINA READY TO DRIVE OUT REDS

Gen. Tu of Peace Preservation Corps Says Campaign Will Be Intensified on Big Scale

Domei

PEKING, March 29.—General Tu Hsi-chun, Commander-in-Chief of the North China Peace Preservation Corps, on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the North China Political Affairs Commission, told newspapermen that the drive for the obliteration of Chinese Communist elements from the vast plains of North China will be carried out with ever-increasing vigor and resoluteness.

"The extermination of Chinese Communists from North China constitutes one of the three most important tasks facing North China, the other two being increased production and the stabilization of the people's life," he stated.

"Intensive training is now being undertaken by the Peace Preservation Corps for the drive to wipe out these Communists in concert with troops of the National Government of China."

The Peace Preservation Corps during the three-year period of the punitive campaign against the Communists from 1940 to 1942 captured 32 field artillery pieces, 86 machine-guns as well as 7,200 rifles and revolvers.

The Corps was organized in 1939 with the first graduating class of the Yaochow Military Academy as its mainstay.

Praises Japan's Sincerity

Domei

PEKING, March 28.—On the eve of the first anniversary of the return of concessions to China by Japan, which falls on Thursday, Kuan Ih-sien Director of the Board of Information of the North China Political Affairs Commission, briefly reviewed the trend of events from the time of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking up to the return of concessions last year.

He recalled that it is four years since the return of the National Government to Nanking and the establishment of the North China Political Affairs Commission.

"With the whole-hearted cooperation of the entire country, relations with Japan were adjusted: war declared against Britain and the United States; concessions recovered and extraterritorial rights abolished," he declared.

"The course of development, from the time of the revision of the Chinese-Japanese Basic Treaty to the conclusion of the Chinese-Japanese Alliance, clearly indicates that the relations between Japan and China have already reached a state of harmony."

"On the other hand, the recovery of concessions and abolition of extraterritorial rights are a clear indication of the sincerity of Japan for which the people of China are deeply impressed."

He emphasized that in the future, with the combined efforts of Japan and China, victory in the War of Greater East Asia will surely be attained.

Slow Development In Italy Admitted By British Premier

(Continued From Page 1)

"land utilization" did not satisfy the demands for the big plans which were required for a lasting constructive program.

Meanwhile, the Daily Herald described the address as "Everything but satisfactory," adding that Churchill appears unwilling to recognize Britain's heavy burden in postwar plannings.

The paper also complained that Churchill had failed to refer to the Atlantic Charter, remarking that there is a general uneasiness about the national and international reconstruction policies which his broadcast failed to eliminate.

It is fantastic, the Daily Express declared, that Churchill should find it necessary to defend his Government against attacks from his own people concerning the important undertakings of Britain's war efforts.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 28

At Nikolayev, all Soviet attacks were repulsed in fierce hand-to-hand fighting. Northwest, German troops in counter-attacks frustrated a Soviet attempt at entering the German bridgehead on the Bug.

In the Balta area, heavy fighting is in progress. Between the Dniester and the Pruth powerful formations of German planes took part in the fighting. They destroyed numerous enemy tanks and a large number of motorized and horse-drawn vehicles. Major Rudel again destroyed nine enemy tanks. Thus, he has destroyed 202 enemy tanks in more than 1,800 combats.

South of Proskurov, northwest of Czernowitz, at Tarnopol and in the Brody area the defense battle is continuing with unabated violence. The Germans are offering stiff resistance against Soviet assault formations. The garrison of Kovel again repulsed enemy attacks. North of Kovel, German divisions gained further ground in their attack and frustrated Soviet counter-attacks.

Between the Dnieper and Chaussy, German troops again achieved a big success in a defensive battle against the Soviets who attacked with the support of numerous tanks and planes. The enemy again lost several thousand dead and numerous heavy and light arms.

In the area southeast of Ostrov, fluctuating local fighting took place. In the northern sector of the Eastern Front, the grenadier regiment 162, commanded by Major Hase, together with infantry and engineer units, particularly distinguished itself. In the far north on the Liza front, Ostmark mountaineers captured several positions and destroyed Soviet strongholds and their occupants.

In Italy no fighting of importance took place. The Luftwaffe raided enemy vessels off Anzio with telling success. One freighter was sunk and another three were badly damaged.

During raids on German airfields in southeastern France, the German air defense shot down 20 American machines. Enemy planes raided the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial district.

Strong German bomber squadrons carried out a heavy attack against Bristol last night. A large number of explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped causing extensive destructions and conflagrations.

INHABITANTS OF CELEBES OFFER FULL COOPERATION

Construction Work Being Done Speedily, Says Administrator After Inspection Trip

Domei

MENADO, March 28.—The inhabitants of North Celebes are vigorously cooperating with Japan. This sums up the impressions formed by a chief civil administrator in military service during his recent inspection trip there.

He said:

"Last year, when I visited Menado, I observed that the inhabitants of the Minahassa district had a great respect and attachment for the Japanese.

"I have made a tour of North Celebes and everywhere I went I saw the people vigorously cooperating with the military administration. They are acting as one body in pushing the work of construction. When I noted this, I felt extremely satisfied.

"The work on X X power station has been practically finished despite the fact that there were many formidable difficulties to be overcome. The speedy progress made in the construction project was the result of the great enthusiasm shown by the native inhabitants over the work which they helped in every possible way to bring to a speedy completion.

"The sight of native inhabitants cooperating voluntarily and enthusiastically with the military administration gave me a sense of unlimited confidence in them."

Roosevelt's Policy Scored by Willkie

(Continued From Page 1)

States and Britain.

The letter, released by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Democratic Party, requested Roosevelt to fulfill his promise made on the occasion of the Moscow Conference and to force the Italian King to abdicate.

The letter said that the anti-Axis' policy toward Italy had to be placed on the basis of support for anti-Fascist parties and that support of the traitor Italian King was likely to arouse conflict and enmity among the European peoples.

Chungking-Tihua Bus Line

Domei

CANTON, March 29.—The bus service between Chungking and Tihua in Sinkiang Province will begin April 1, according to a Chungking broadcast. Due to the shortage of automobiles and dangerous road, the service is limited to one trip a month.

RABAUL DEFENDERS DEFY AIR ATTACKS

In Spite of Terrific Mass Bombing Daily, Damage Is Said to Be Negligible

By TEIJIRO SHIRATORI
Of the Navy Press Corps

RABAUL—There may be a day in Rabaul in which birds do not sing, but there is not a single day in which an air raid does not occur. Large formations of enemy planes numbering 200, 300 or 400 at a time, blacken the skies of Rabaul, and no matter how many are downed, they return the next day, undeterred and undiminished.

Because of such raids, people in Japan may think that in spite of the reputed impregnability of the defense of Rabaul, serious damage must have been suffered, but in fact the damage has been negligible. Fighting men or members of the press squad, fresh from home, often say:

"In Japan we heard rumors that the relentless bombings of the enemy had changed even the shape of the mountains in Rabaul, but we see no signs of any such damage."

The officers and men at Rabaul are all in good condition, physically and spiritually. In the midst of the fiercest battles they remain calm and patient and are without fear or worry. Their life is serenity itself, and this I would like to convey to the people at home.

When an air raid begins, the Wild Eagles of the Navy Fighter Corps give a casual glance at their watches and remark, "The usual time," and take to the air as if going on a friendly visit. And when the battle is over, they return just as nonchalantly.

Endowed with an incomparable fighting spirit, gifted with ability, and with the experience gained in a countless number of battles, our Naval Wild Eagles are shooting down a large number of enemy planes every day. Among the Wild Eagles are one flying sergeant-major who holds the record of having shot down 100 enemy planes, one senior flying sergeant-major who shot down 10 planes in one day, and another senior flying sergeant-major who disposed of 6 planes in one encounter.

Nine Planes Downed

On January 31, in an aerial battle over Rabaul, two fighter planes flew into an enemy formation of 180 planes and put up such a vigorous fire that nine planes were brought down almost instantaneously. These nine planes hurtling down all at one time with black smoke gushing from their tails was indeed a wonderful sight.

The splendid results which have been obtained are usually the work of the Naval Wild Eagles, but we should not forget that many of the enemy planes are downed by the ground fire of the Army and Navy Garrison Corps. The Ground Corps is called the "Flower of Rabaul" and all the men belonging to it are burning with fighting spirit. I had the experience of seeing enemy planes brought down by well-aimed direct hits instead of by a hail of near hits.

On January 22 some 100 bombers from enemy aircraft carriers came to attack Rabaul and were about to conduct a rapid dive-attack on Japanese warships and vessels in the harbor when one of the enemy planes was suddenly struck by a direct hit from the Japanese ground crew. Immediately three parachutes opened in the sky, but they were emitting smoke. We took our field-glasses and discovered that the enemy airmen were in flames. I have never seen a fiercer aerial battle than the one which ensued.

Even in the midst of such fierce fighting, the officers and men at Rabaul calmly go about tilling the soil and raising upland rice and vegetables in an effort to become self-sufficient. On other occasions, on their time off, they play basketball, baseball and pingpong or gather in groups to sing martial songs. And after dinner their favorite occupations are listening to the radio, playing the gramophone, reading or card-playing.

Ready to Smash Enemy

All the officers and men at Rabaul have a great ambition, declaring: "In comparison with the enemy's air strength, at present we have an insufficient number of planes, but wait until we get reinforcements from home and we will smash Cape Merkas, Cape Gloucester and all such points."

There are other days on which they feel the heaviest sorrow, when their comrades fail to return from battle, or their airplanes are burned or their ships sunk. But they bear up with fortitude, and not a sad look is to be found on any of their faces. For each is aware that one lonely face can affect the morale of a whole crowd.

"Wait and see. Soon will come our counter-offensive, and then wait and see," is what all the men at Rabaul are saying in their hearts.

Chiang Paper Praises Great War Example Set by Nippon Women

Domei

LISBON, March 27.—The Chungking daily, Chung Ying Jih Pao, lauded the Japanese women's contributions to the war effort in its editorial today, according to a report from Chiang's capital. Exhorting the women in Chungking to follow the example set by the fair sex in Japan, the journal said: "Japanese women are now engaged in the fields of science and industry. They are doing great work in aiding the savings drive, they are sewing uniforms for the men at the front and, above all, they have organized women's corps to coordinate their efforts. The only thing they do not do is to take part in actual warfare."

U.S. PROTESTS TO BRITAIN

Ired at Leakage of Information Under Mutual Consideration

28

Special

LISBON, March 28.—A State Department official said that the United States has lodged a protest with Britain against the leakage of information on problems under mutual consideration, reports a Washington dispatch.

The official declared that the State Department had never asked the British "to do anything at all about their censorship," and "it was not a question of censorship but a control of leaks."

He explained that the United States had objected to premature disclosures in London regarding negotiations between the Governments.

8 Injured by Hailstones

Special

LISBON, March 28.—A freak hailstorm raining baseball-sized hailstones battered roofs and windows, damaged crops and hospitalized eight persons for concussions and fractures, a dispatch from Memphis, Tennessee, disclosed. Many of the stones measured eight inches in circumference. The storm lasted for 20 minutes.

CHINESE RESIDENTS HELP BUILD BORNEO

Play Prominent Role in Food Production and Development Of Vital Industries

Domei

PONTIANAK, March 29.—Chinese residents in West Borneo are doing their part in the War of Greater East Asia by exerting all their efforts toward bolstering the production of foodstuffs as well as other vital materials.

In all fields of production in fertile West Borneo, rich in forests and underground resources the Chinese have lent their support. Shipbuilding, lumber and mining industries have also received their aid.

The Chinese inhabitants have moreover played a big part in making a thriving business out of the copra oil and soap industries in Pontianak and surrounding cities. They have put their shoulders to the wheel in order to boost the production of vital minerals. They are also giving wholehearted support to the rice production campaign.

The Chinese residents in Singkawan, being technically skilled, are busily engaged in the production of earthenware, bricks, cigarettes, table salt and rubber goods. For the convenience of the people they even engage in the manufacture of ice.

The supplying of daily necessities to the Chinese has been done under the supervision of the Chinese Association which, together with a similar Indonesian association, are playing a vital role in the development of West Borneo.

JOINT ENTERPRISES SET

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 28.—To strengthen the fighting power of China and to utilize the capital and organizing ability of the Chinese people, detailed plans for the establishment of Sino-Japanese national policy corporations in Central China have been made after consultations by the officials of both Governments in pursuance of Japan's new policy toward China.

Accordingly, corporations for mining iron, copper and coal are to be formed as well as for land transportation, shipping, electric and gas power, communications, fishery, sericulture and salt industry.

Fifth Anniversary Of Civil War Feted By Spanish Nation

Special

LISBON, March 28.—Spain celebrated today the fifth anniversary of the termination of the Spanish Civil War. However, no large-scale public celebrations took place in view of the seriousness of the times, it is reported from Madrid. Buildings were decorated with flags, but work was continued as usual. General Francisco Franco, Chief of State, received the heads of the capital's administration at his official residence. In the evening, the Falangist Party gave a concert in honor of the armed forces. Large sums of money were given to the poor of the city, it was added.

MORE FARMERS NEEDED BY BRITAIN FOR HARVEST

Special

LISBON, March 28.—Britain must establish an army of farm hands of 700,000 men and women this year, the Daily Mail reports from London.

Recruiting had already begun and if it were not possible to obtain at least 500,000 volunteers, this year's crops could not be harvested, the paper said.

Already 200 camps consisting of tents for the volunteers from London, Leeds, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, and Cardiff have been established.

The journal adds that more than 700,000 workers are needed and believes that about 75,000 school children will be mobilized to help on the farms. Finally, the kitchen personnel is asked to provide farm hands with meals.

U.S. Army Needs More Men

Special

LISBON, March 28.—Clearly testifying to the apparent shortage of manpower in the United States armed services, a Washington report reveals that the Military Committee of the House of Representatives today discussed the plan for drafting industrial workers below 26.

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CHIANG IS OPPOSED BY JUNIOR OFFICERS

Plan to Americanize Army Results in Split; Chen Faction Dissatisfied

In order to curry President Roosevelt's favor, General Chiang Kai-shek has effected a drastic reorganization of Chungking military and political organs after the American pattern much to the detriment of China's true interest, comments Domei.

As a result, Chiang is completely at odds with the junior officers who graduated from the Huangpu Army Cadet School and who form the mainstay of the Chungking army. It is widely known that General Chen Cheng who, because of his influence in Chungking military circles, had been nicknamed "Junior chairman of the National Military Council" held conflicting views with United States military authorities in China regarding the question of the command of the Chungking forces.

Chen's abrupt return to Chungking and subsequent resignation of his post as commander of the Chungking expeditionary forces in Yunnan was a direct result of his opposition against the United States military authorities' plan to seek control of the Chungking forces.

Is Openly Expressed

Furthermore, dissatisfaction against the recent reorganization of the Chungking army after the United States pattern was openly expressed among the younger officers who graduated from the Huangpu Military Academy established by Chiang.

Meanwhile, uneasiness is reigning in Chen's factions due to the fact that Chungking officers who heretofore urged resistance without depending on foreign Powers are being demoted or are disappearing mysteriously.

Dissatisfaction felt by Chen and his faction is easily understood because, from the outset of the China Affair, he has openly advocated resistance without aid from any outside source. Thus, through the recent Americanization of the Chungking force, they have lost face.

There is another deeper reason, however, why the junior officers—mainstay of the Chungking army—are showing signs of unrest. It has been revealed that at the Cairo Conference last autumn, Roosevelt reprimanded Chiang for his antiquated political guiding principles which were not in line with democratic principles. Roosevelt insisted that as a member of the anti-Axis camp, the Chungking Government must depart from its despotism and adopt policies in conformity with "so-called" democracy.

Roosevelt maintained that in order to effect the reorganization of Chungking, the supreme command should be purged of all high-ranking officers with anti-American leanings. Also, the National Military Council should be so reorganized as to include Chungking officers belonging to the pro-American faction and high-ranking United States officers.

Roosevelt's Demands

Furthermore, the Blue Shirt Society organized by the Generalissimo himself, the CC Corp established by Chen Kuo-fu and his brother Chen Li-fu and other secret political organs should be disbanded and replaced by a new police organ including the United States gendarmery. Roosevelt further demanded that the Chungking army should be reorganized according to the United States system and be trained by American military instructors.

It has been disclosed that Chiang unconditionally accepted Roosevelt's demand for the drastic reorganization of Chungking's military and political organs.

Upon his return from Cairo the Generalissimo summoned Tai-li, leader of the Blue Shirts Society, and ordered him to draw up a concrete program of political and military renovation.

It is said that Tai-li secretly proceeded to the United States at the beginning of December last year. Until his departure for Chungking in the middle of January this year, Tai-li reportedly made rounds of influential Americans and minutely explained plans for the Americanization of the Chungking troops. Immediately, Chiang's secret political machinery went into full swing.

It is recalled that toward the end of January of this year, Chiang's headquarters announced the drastic reorganization of the Supreme National Defense Council, the National Military Council as well as the military structures in respective war zones. Wholesale reshuffle of the military personnel was effected at the same time.

Carries-Out Reform

Chiang decided firstly to include Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell in the Supreme National Defense Council. He also effected the establishment of the Chungking high-ranking officers training corps at Kweilin, gained permission for the entrance of American gendarmes into Chungking, abolished the Kweilin military commission, and set up the Yunnan headquarters of the Chungking expeditionary forces.

It is disclosed that the wholesale demotion, assassination and arrest of not only anti-American factions and high-ranking officers in Yunnan, but also officers graduated from the Huangpu Military Academy, were carried out under Chiang's orders.

Furthermore, he ordered the Blue Shirt Society to amalgamate with the C C Corps, while the youngmen's association which stands for San Min Chu—Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people—was ordered to conduct propaganda activities only in cultural and political fields.

The Gendarmerie, on the other hand, was forbidden to meddle with affairs other than special police duties. Moreover, all associations were ordered to round up their anti-American and anti-democratic elements.

Thus through the plottings by Chiang and Tai-li, the Americanization of the Chungking Government is progressing rapidly. Even the commanders and troops under the Generalissimo's direct command, who have been most faithful to him in the past, have been sacrificed to appease Roosevelt.

Two Brother Sea Eagles Who Met Death In Bougainville Area Inspire Comrades

Two brother Sea Eagles, Lieutenant-Commander Hagane Seimiya and First-Lieutenant Hitomi Seimiya, died valiantly in action in the Bougainville area, the former crashing his plane into an enemy aircraft carrier in the First Aerial Battle off Bougainville Island on November 5 last year, and the latter torpedoing an enemy task force in the Third Aerial Battle off Bougainville Island six days later. The heroic deaths of these two brothers in the defense of their motherland is an eloquent manifestation of fathomless patriotism and undying loyalty, says the Asahi.

When First-Lieutenant Hitomi Seimiya (then Sub-Lieutenant) was a student at the Navy Aviation School at Kasumigaura, his brother Hagane (then First-Lieutenant) was an instructor there. Later, as Navy officers, they were both commissioned in the same torpedo-plane unit. Their comrades were wont to envy them, their good luck in being able to serve together.

From their early childhood these two brothers were devoted to each other. As they were both good baseball players, they often enjoyed participating in games, playing on opposing teams. It was not an uncommon sight to see the elder brother put a blanket over his young brother as he made the rounds of the bedrooms during the night.

On the evening of November 4 last year the two brothers had a heart-to-heart talk over a battle of wine. Lieutenant-Commander Seimiya must have realized, then, that it might be the last time he and his brother would be together, for he was expecting to participate in a violent attack on the enemy the following day.

On the following evening, Lieutenant-Commander Seimiya took to the air as commander of the torpedo-plane unit heading for the Bougainville area where the enemy task force had been operating. After seeing his brother off, First-Lieutenant Seimiya patiently awaited the progress of the torpedo attack commanded by his brother. After receiving the report that all the planes were about to dash into the enemy force, those anxiously waiting at the base heard no further word. Tension prevailed.

Uttering not a word of concern about his brother, First-Lieutenant Seimiya waited for the return of his comrade planes. That night his lonely figure, standing like a stone statue, could be seen in the moonlit airfield.

On the following day Commander A. informed First-Lieutenant Seimiya of the heroic death of his brother in action, and encouraged him to revenge it.

On November 11, six days after his brother's death, First-Lieutenant Seimiya was ordered to participate in the Third Aerial Battle off Bougainville Islands. The chance to revenge the death of his brother had come! Calmly he hopped off while his comrades remaining behind eagerly waved their caps as they prayed for his good luck. In that battle, he, too, met death.

Thus, these two brothers died gallantly in action, one close upon the heels of the other. Both fought for the defense of their nation in the same spirit bequeathed by the great Loyalist Nanko, Kusunoki Masashige, and his son, Masatsura. The Seimiya brothers have left behind them an immortal lesson which must be taken up by their successors.

LAUREL BARES AIM OF EVERY FILIPINO

Preservation of Philippines Should Be Goal of All Efforts States President

Special

MANILA, March 27.—That the preservation of the Republic of the Philippines should be the prime concern of every true Filipino, particularly during the present emergency, was President Jose P. Laurel's message and admonition to the people of Manila on the occasion of the giant mass rally held yesterday afternoon at the Manila Jockey Club where he unexpectedly appeared.

Affirming his own creed in the reality of Philippine independence as it exists today, the President convincingly told listeners that he had steeled his determination to carry on his sworn duties at all costs and to defend the Republic. National and each individual effort, he counselled, should be directed toward the achievement of real and lasting independence.

President Laurel added, "I am firmly convinced that our independence as we have it now is better than that promised us in the Tydings-McDuffie Act by the Americans." The President made particular mention of the "neutrality clause" in the Tydings-McDuffie Act as an American confession of the fact that no independence can endure without Japan's guarantee.

The President gave liberal advice aimed at consolidating the gains made by the Infant Republic and of making it great and more prosperous. He scored rumor-mongers and those misguided individuals who persist in opposing the work being done by the Republic's leaders and admonished the people to "live peacefully, cultivate the soil, plant foodstuffs, sweat in labor and stretch your muscles in productive enterprises. Thus only may you hope to survive from day to day."

Winding up his speech, President Laurel gave assurance that the Government was at present doing everything possible to relieve the hardships of the citizenry.

Others attending the rally included Leon G. Guinto, Mayor of Greater Manila, Emiliano Tirona, Minister of Labor, Gregorio San Augustin, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and National Resources, Hilarion Silayan, General Manager of Food Production as well as other State ministers.

CHINA FELICITATES WANG'S RECOVERY

Ambassador Tani Expresses Joy Over Successful Operation by Japanese

Special

NANKING, March 28.—Following the announcement made yesterday that President Wang Ching-wei is receiving medical treatment in Japan and is now making good progress toward recovery, telegrams and letters from all parts of China have been pouring into the capital.

All the telegrams and letters wished the Chief Executive early recovery and lauded the skill of the Japanese physicians who had been instrumental in making a success of the operation.

Meanwhile, telegrams to President Wang in Japan, expressing sincere relief over his successful operation, were sent by the Legislative Yuan, the Executive Yuan, the China Youth and Juvenile Corps, the Shanghai Special Municipality and other public bodies and organs.

Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, Masayuki Tani, in a statement expressed joy over the speedy recovery of President Wang.

Ambassador Tani offered the full cooperation of the Japanese officials in China to the National Government for the smooth prosecution of State affairs which, at present, are under the supervision of Chou Fo-hai, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan, during the absence of President Wang.

MUCH IS EXPECTED OF NANKING REGIME

Administration Pledges All-Out Efforts to Contribute to War On 4th Anniversary

Domei

NANKING, March 29.—The National Government of China greets tomorrow the fourth anniversary of its return to Nanking.

By far the most important period in the four-year history of the Nanking Government is the 15 months since its entry into the War of Greater East Asia on January 9 last year, for during this time, China switched its national machinery from that for strengthening itself to that for actual participation in the titanic war.

President Wang Ching-wei, in his New Year's message for the current year, clarified that of the three major national policies of China, namely, strengthening of war power, maintenance of peace and order and the stabilization of the people's livelihood, the first should be given the greatest importance and that for this purpose, China should concentrate its total national efforts on the increased production of foodstuffs and other war supplies.

Agricultural Output Stressed

Early in February, an epochal congress for the purpose of increasing agricultural products was convened here and exhausting plans were worked out to be put into practice from March.

Also, in connection with the scheme for increased production of foodstuffs, an assembly was called to discuss measures for rural pacification movements, while steps were taken to reform provincial administrative machinery with a view to strengthening the administrative authority of the Nanking Government in the rural areas.

As the first step, Hwaihai Province was established and, in the economic field, price control was inaugurated on 16 items of merchandise to check the rise of the price index. In concert with the Government, organizations engaged in the New Citizens' Movement and youth corps started vigorous moves for social reform including the prohibition of opium-smoking.

Early this month, the National Government resolutely carried out the execution of corrupt officials, which fact is of great significance as indicating the future trend of Nanking's political and economic policies.

Competent observers here predict that the Nanking Administration will hereafter exert more efforts for enlightening the general public to national consciousness and for bolstering their war-mindedness.

To Stabilize Prices

In the economic field, these observers maintain that forceful measures will be taken to stabilize prices by accelerating the flow of goods, adjustment of the machinery for purchase and distribution and the strengthening of economic police supervision.

In the field of military affairs, it is generally believed that still further efforts will be made to improve the quality of the National Government forces by introducing Japanese methods of military training.

The New People's Movement will be carried out with increased vigor so that the system of public enlightenment and national movement may be better organized whereby the spontaneous overflow of youthful vigor will be concentrated for enhancing the public's morale.

Much hope is being placed on what China under the Nanking Government, now inseparably allied with Japan in the Gargantuan task of constructing a New Order in East Asia through the successful prosecution of the current struggle, will do in its fifth year which is sure to see radical changes in the whole picture of this part of the world.

Japan, Manchoukuo, China to Hold Contest Based on Theme, 'Song of Asiatic Youths'

Headquarters of the Japan Youth Corps announced recently that a song contest based on the theme "Song of Greater East Asiatic Youths" will be held in Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

Competitors have been asked to send in their songs not later than May 20. The winners will be announced on June 6.

Preliminary committees will select the three best songs and then by elimination the best in the respective countries will be selected by a final committee.

The songs must stress the spirit of the Greater East Asiatic Joint Declaration and the element symbolizing the close cooperation existing among East Asiatic youths.

It was also announced that musicians of the three countries will be asked to set to music the prize songs. They must send in their work by July 7 to the selection committee which will decide the winners.

Prizes will be offered in the three countries. In Japan, ¥1,000 will be awarded to the first winner with the second and third winners receiving ¥200 each.

East Asia Round-Up

Harmony in North Borneo

Domei

MENADO, March 29.—The Chief Civil Administrator of Celebes, upon returning here from an inspection tour yesterday, declared that the Japanese Military Administration in Northern Celebes has already attained its final goal—compete harmony between the administration and native inhabitants.

Provincial Assembly Held

Domei

BANJERMASIN, March 29.—Enthusiastically received by the 3,000,000 inhabitants, the first provincial assembly held under the direct jurisdiction of South Borneo was officially opened on March 27 at the City Hall. A reconstruction program was discussed.

Liaison Meeting Held

Domei

SURABAYA, March 29.—The Second Regional Liaison Conference of Eastern Java began here yesterday for three days to discuss the formation of neighborhood groups, strengthening of civilian defense, collaboration of respective provincial police forces with each other as well as increased industrial output and improvement in the distribution system.

Rubber Asphalt Made

Special

DJAKARTA, March 29.—The West Java Engineering Bureau has obtained good results in manufacturing rubber asphalt deriving the materials from waste rubber and dammar.

Raising More Meat

Special

MANILA, March 29.—The Bureau of Animal Industry is assigning part of the bureau's personnel to various provinces in order to lay greater emphasis in raising meat and work animals. New breeding stations have been established in every province to improve live stock.

Building Bridges, Roads

Special

MANILA, March 29.—Bolstering the present campaign for more food production, Quintin Paredes, Minister of Public Works and Communications, is pushing the immediate construction of provincial bridges, roads and communal irrigation systems.

Food Drive Pushed

Special

MANILA, March 29.—The food production drive already in full swing in 11 provinces in and around Manila will be extended to the Ilocos regions.

Aiding Air Victims

Special

SAIGON, March 29.—Responding to the recent appeal made by Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, the people of French Indo-China have already contributed a sum of 335,000 piastres for the victims of indiscriminate enemy air raids. This sum together with 1,000,000 piastres to be contributed by the Central Assistance Committee of French Indo-China will be shortly divided among the victims in North French Indo-China through the several local administrations.

New Stamps Appearing

Special

MANILA, March 29.—New two peso and five peso regular postage stamps will be put on sale at the local post office commencing April 10. The designs on the stamps will portray a Moro vinta (Moro boat) and will be violet and grayish-green in color.

Bonds on Sale

Special

MANILA, March 29.—The issuance and sale of the first series of the Philippine Republic bonds amounting to 20,000,000 pesos with which to finance the extraordinary expenses of the Government was authorized by President Jose P. Laurel yesterday.

Training School Opening

Special

MANILA, March 29.—With Foreign Minister Claro M. Recto as the guest speaker, the inaugural program for the opening of the Government Training Institute for Filipino students to be sent to Japan will be held at the Malacanan Social Hall tomorrow at 10 a.m.

Filipinos Feting Baltazar

Special

MANILA, March 28.—The birthday of Francisco Baltazar, poet, who was one of the first exponents of Filipino nationalism, will be celebrated by the entire nation on April 2 under the sponsorship of the Institute of National Language.

Boosting Textile Industry

Special

BANDOENG, March 28.—Priangan Province has decided to open weaving mills for the manufacture of textiles from the fibers of wild plants such as tjitjaker and kapoejango.

Luzon Quotas Raised

Special

MANILA, March 28.—The Red Cross headquarters authorities with the full understanding of provincial officials have raised the quotas for the Red Cross annual roll call in view of the oversubscription in the provinces in Luzon.

Summer Courses Decided

Special

MANILA, March 28.—The University of the Philippines will offer special courses in East Asia culture and history this summer starting from the middle of April for the benefit of both students and ordinary persons, who were unable to undertake or continue their studies as a result of the outbreak of the war.

New Bicycle Tires

Special

SHONAN, March 28.—A new type of solid bicycle tires are now available on the market here. Made from a composition of hard metallic rubber, they are durable, very attractive in design and are being sold at comparatively low prices.

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MASAO DODO SUCCUMBS TO ILLNESS ON TUESDAY

Funeral Rites for Journalist Slated on Friday; Was With Board of Information

Masao Dodo, 41, well-known journalist and one of Tokyo's leading news commentators, suddenly succumbed to pneumonia at 10:50 p.m. Tuesday at the Dai Toa Hospital (formerly St. Luke's Medical Center).

Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. Friday at the Torii-zaka Church of the Nihon Kiristo-kyodan (Japan Christian Federation).

Born in 1903 at Sapporo, and graduating from the University of Southern California in 1927, Mr. Dodo led a colorful journalistic career serving the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi and later joining the Domei News Agency.

In addition, he had contributed to many magazines and was the author of the "News Behind the News" column which frequently appeared in the Nippon Times. He had also written several books including "Ten Years of the Roosevelt Regime." For the past year, he was with the Board of Information.

He is survived by his wife, two daughters, his parents and two sisters.

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FIUME COMMANDER HONORED IN RITES

Death of Giorgio Giorgis, Who Fell in Mediterranean Waters, Commemorated

In commemoration of the heroic death of Commander Giorgio Giorgis, former Naval Attache at the Italian Embassy here, who fell in a naval encounter with the enemy in Mediterranean waters on March 28, 1941 while in command of the Italian cruiser Fiume, a solemn ceremony took place at 10 a.m. Tuesday at the Italian Embassy under the Chairmanship of Colonel Omero Principini, Temporary Protector of Italian Interests in Japan.

Monsignor Cimatti read the requiem mass which was immediately followed by the reading of the "Sailor's Prayer" of the Italian Navy and the salute to Il Duce Benito Mussolini.

After a brief introductory speech in which he stated that in commemorating the death of Commander Giorgis the heroes of land, sea and air, who have given their lives in this great struggle of the Axis nations, were also exalted, Colonel Principini introduced the speaker, Dr. Ardemagni.

Having been a personal friend of Commander Giorgis, Dr. Ardemagni was qualified to speak about the hero as a sailor, a man and a real patriot, giving the audience a comprehensive description of his moral, military and mental characters, which were far above the average.

Commander Giorgis was Naval Attache at the Italian Embassy in Tokyo from October, 1938 to March, 1940. Later, at his own wish, he left his post as a diplomat in order to resume his place on board a warship and join in the impending struggle against the common enemy.

At the ceremony, which lasted until 11 a.m., were present the official representatives of the Imperial Headquarters and the War and Navy Ministries, representatives of the German Embassy, as well as the Italian residents of Tokyo and Yokohama.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1944

China's Double Anniversary

This is a day of double auspiciousness for China, for she celebrates today two events of prime importance in her history. In the first place, it is the fourth anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to its historic capital at Nanking. In the second place, it was exactly one year ago today that Japan restored to the Chinese Government the Legation Quarter at Peking and the Japanese concessions in various parts of the country.

Both were events in which Japan had the privilege of contributing an important part, to the everlasting credit of the friendly relations which bind the two countries. At this time when President Wang Ching-wei is sojourning in Japan recuperating from his recent operation under the care of Japanese doctors, the Japanese nation particularly extends to him its sincere congratulations on this double anniversary and felicitates him on the fact that through his able leadership his country has been rendered capable of continuing unimpaired its successful progress despite his temporary absence from his post.

The return of the National Government of China to Nanking four years ago was an event which signified the restoration of the Chinese Government to its true course. Modern China was born with the establishment of the Republic at Nanking under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1912. But since then the Republic suffered many vicissitudes of fortune, attacked from the one hand by the obstructive reactionaries and threatened from the other by the subversive influence of Western imperialists. Under these buffetings, the Government was forced to move to various locations, sometimes driven almost to extinction. But the return of the National Government in 1940 to its historic capital at Nanking in the very heart of the country was a triumphant vindication of the Republic which Dr. Sun Yat-sen founded. For the Government at Nanking came to be led by Wang Ching-wei who is a disciple and spiritual heir of the founder of the Republic, and the Government at Nanking proceeded to realize Dr. Sun's ideal of a strong and fully independent China cooperating intimately with her neighbors, particularly with Japan, to form a united Pan-Asia which would command the respect of the world.

The return of the concessions by Japan together with the relinquishment of extraterritoriality and related privileges last year was a fruition of the strengthened friendship between Japan and China which the policy of the Nanking Government made possible. As the result, China has regained her long-lost rights to attain the full exercise of her sovereignty. The dream of Dr. Sun Yat-sen of a truly independent China has thus come to be realized.

While the renegades at Chungking still cling misguidedly to the natural enemies of China, while Britain and the United States still make hypocritical gestures to hide their designs for the continued exploitation of China, the National Government has through its cooperation with Japan in the few short years it has ruled from Nanking already succeeded in attaining the goal of strength, dignity, and independence for which modern China has been struggling so long. It is a goal with which Japan, as a kindred Asiatic nation, heartily sympathizes, and Japan is happy that she has been able to aid China in its attainment.

On the occasion of this double anniversary today, Japan therefore congratulates President Wang Ching-wei and his Government and pledges anew her augmented support of the policy which will continue to bring growing glory and success in the further unfolding of China's rightful destiny as a great member of the Greater East Asiatic family of nations.

The New Balkan Situation

With the spearhead of the Soviet Army about to reach the Rumanian border and with the Anglo-Americans said to be preparing to attack the Balkans from the Adriatic, Germany, apparently in anticipation of a serious Balkan situation, has been taking effective measures to strengthen still further her position in southeastern Europe. On March 19, Reichsfuehrer Hitler invited Regent Horthy of Hungary to his headquarters and secured whole-hearted Hungarian cooperation to prepare for any exigency. As the first step toward the realization of consolidated German-Hungarian collaboration, Germany dispatched troops to Hungary and as a second step, Nicolas Kallay, who had been a factor of unrest in Hungary, resigned from the premiership and was succeeded by Doeme Sztojay, former Hungarian Minister to Berlin. The Sztojay cabinet was duly formed on March 23, to initiate a new era for German-Hungarian collaboration and with this step additional strength was given the German position in the Balkans.

The position of Hungary has assumed paramount importance with the increasingly tense situation in southeastern Europe. From the beginning of the Tripartite Alliance, Hungary has been one of the powerful members of the Axis camp and has contributed greatly toward the German war effort. With the dispatching of German troops to that nation her position has become an unshakable one. Hungary occupies an important geographical position, being the principal link between Germany and Rumania over which Rumanian petroleum and wheat are shipped to Germany. Hungary has also been an important supplier of other provisions to Germany since the beginning of the war. Though the sending of the German troops into Hungary has been the subject of much distorted anti-Axis propaganda, the pacific nature of the German action is beyond any doubt.

The pacific nature of the German action is best proved by the attitude of the Hungarian people toward it. They regard the German action as an indispensable measure for the cooperation of Germany and Hungary in their common war. There is absolutely no indication of any dissatisfaction or unrest in Hungary regarding the German step, which is more evidence of the peaceful character of the German action. The German step is a welcome one, because with the stationing of German troops in Hungary, the sinister activities of some six hundred Anglo-American agents, who had been employed for espionage and plot-making in Budapest with the objective of bringing about a situation similar to that which occurred in Italy, will be uprooted and brought to an end.

Not only military is the nature of the defense structure completed by Germany over southeastern Europe. Reichsfuehrer Hitler has also been taking political steps in order to prepare for the expected attack on the Balkans by the anti-Axis forces. He has met the leaders of other Balkan states such as Rumania, Bulgaria and Croatia in order to secure greater cooperation for the defense of the Balkans. With the military and political organization complete, and with the steep Dalmatian coast and Carpathian mountains certain to aid the defense, Germany and her European allies are ready to meet all attacks from any direction. Although the anti-Axis nations are expected to carry on their underhanded political machinations with redoubled vigor since they lack confidence in their fighting power, against the thorough German preparations it is clear that no effort on their part can possibly succeed.

Value of Stake

A man who plays for counters will play well. If he stakes his girdle (in which he keeps his loose cash), he will be nervous; if yellow gold, he will lose his wits. His skill is the same in each case, but he is distracted by the value of his stake. And everyone who attaches importance to the external, becomes internally without resource.—Selections from the Philosophy of Chuang Tzu.

A Year Ago Today

March 30, 1943

Celebrating the third anniversary of its return to Nanking, the National Government of China, inspired by the spirit of independence for China, renewed its determination to defeat the Anglo-American powers in cooperation with Japan.

* * *

Dissatisfied with the anti-Axis policy of shifting the war center from the Pacific to continental Europe, the Director of the Australian Information Office, Sir Case Maddock, voiced the plight of the Australians if they are left to themselves. The Director pleaded that if the Japanese Forces are permitted to continue their victorious march in the South, Australia has no chance at all of emerging the victor in this war.

* * *

Due to severe shortage of foodstuff, Bengal Province in India is facing a severe threat of famine. The provinces adjacent to Bengal have been ordered to undertake immediate relief work by the Indian government, while the provincial government of Assam in particular was requested to send 15,000 tons of rice to the distressed people.

* * *

The Danish Government announced today that it was ready to relinquish its extraterritorial rights in China. For some time now it has been conducting negotiations with the Nanking Government because the Chungking regime has already lost all of its control over Danish concessions.

Sincerity of Purpose

Justice Constitutes Guiding Tenet of Binding East Asiatic Countries Firmly Together

Editor's Note: In an article under the title "What Binds the Greater East Asiatic Countries Together," which he contributes to the Gaiko Hyoron, Makoto Okuma discusses the principles underlying the combination of States in the past and, comparing them with the ethical spirit which inspires the union of the Greater East Asiatic countries, enunciates Japan's point of view and her sincerity of purpose.

Item 1 of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia affirms that the countries of Greater East Asia . . . construct an order of common prosperity and well-being based on justice, and it is interesting to note in this connection that all important treaties concluded lately are avowedly based on justice. Thus we find references made to the establishment of Greater East Asia "based on moral principles" in the preambles of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance, of the Treaty of Alliance between Japan and the Philippines and of the Japan-Burmese Treaty as well as in the Joint Declaration issued by Japan and China on the occasion of the entry of the National Government of Nanking into the war. This goes to show that "justice" forms the source of the power of creating and controlling the new order of the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia.

Different principles were adopted in the past in bringing together more than two independent States. "A common allegiance to the Crown" was the fundamental principle of union in the case of the British Empire, while the League of Nations had for its basic principles (1) acceptance of obligations not to resort to war in certain cases, (2) prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, (3) firm establishment of the understandings of international law and (4) scrupulous regard for all treaty obligations. The Holy Alliance stood for justice, Christian charity and peace. In the light of these examples in the past, it is noteworthy that it is justice that constitutes the guiding principle of binding the Greater East Asiatic countries firmly together.

Cultivate Friendly Relations

The Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia is not a combination directed against any other group of nations. It is, as the Joint Declaration clearly avows, intended for the cultivation of friendly relations with all the countries of the world and for helping forward the progress of mankind. At the present stage of the War of Greater East Asia, however, it necessarily embodies, in view of the treaties subsisting among the countries concerned, an alliance against America and Britain.

Western nations have always regarded with dread and apprehension the possibility of a close union among the East Asiatic countries. By giving some historical facts bearing on this matter and also by reviewing how Japan met the situation and shaped her course, I shall try to make clear that the attitude and policy which Japan is now adopting are quite in the natural order of things.

At the beginning of her intercourse with foreign countries, Japan had unequal treaties forced upon her by Western countries. After this bitter experience, Japan felt constrained to propose to her friendly neighbors the conclusion of a treaty just and equitable. This led to the conclusion in 1871 of a treaty of amity with China without the intermediation of a third party. Article 2 of this Treaty provided for mutual aid in the event of either contracting party being treated unjustly or contemptuously by another country, and this stipulation called forth a joint protest from the diplomatic representatives of Western countries in Tokyo on the ground that it showed the new Sino-Japanese Treaty to be a pact of alliance aimed against their countries. The late Prince Iwakura, who was then in charge of the country's diplomacy, was so perturbed in mind that, besides sending out instruction to the Japanese plenipotentiary Date not to sign the pact, he dispatched Yoshikata Hanafusa to China to arrange for the postponement of signature. Iwakura's instructions arrived too late and the treaty was signed, but its ratification was delayed owing to the joint foreign protest. In the meantime, the Japanese Government was at great pains to have Article 2 deleted.

Saw Through Design

The traditional policy of Western countries toward East Asia was to set and keep Japan and China at loggerheads for all times. Japan was not slow to see through their deep design, and, being solicitous of peace in East Asia, made constant efforts to avoid war with China. It is also on record that when trouble was going on between China and France over the Annam problem, Japan conscientiously refrained from doing anything in the nature of fishing in troubled waters. France approached Japan several times with overtures for concluding an alliance, but the French proposal met with a cold reception at Japan's hands each time.

In 1884, hostilities broke out between China and France, and the French army attacked Foochow and blockaded Formosa. It happened that a disturbance arose in Seoul at that time. It was in such an atmosphere that France formally proposed an alliance to Japan.

France Proposed Alliance

While inducing Germany to recognize her freedom of action in Annam in return for her concession in regard to Africa, France proposed an alliance with Japan through Shuzo Aoki, the Japanese Minister in Berlin, showing herself ready to recognize Japan's free disposition of Korea under the proposed pact. Not only did Japan decline the French overtures but Hirobumi Ito went to China personally in 1885 and concluded the Tientsin Treaty on April 18. The elimination of her cause of apprehension concerning Korea under the new treaty afforded China a good opportunity to assert her claim to Annam vigorously, but she shaped her course differently. Under the France-Chinese Treaty signed at Tientsin on June 9, China renounced all her rights to Annam.

Japan exerted her utmost to avoid conflicts with East Asiatic countries, on the one hand, and took special pains to prevent the incursion of non-Asiatic influences into this part of the world.

Inasmuch as the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1871 did not contain the most-favored nation clause, Japan was not entitled to the privileges of various kinds which Western Powers enjoyed in China. This state of affairs put Japan at a serious disadvantage in protecting her interests in the face of the steady establishment of Western influences in that country. The Japanese Government made strenuous efforts, therefore, to secure a revision of the Sino-Japanese Treaty, but the Chinese Government refused to comply with the Japanese request. It was not until after the Sino-Japanese War that this problem found a satisfactory solution.

Abolished Extrality Rights

Now that China has attained a healthy growth and that deleterious Anglo-American influences have been driven out of that country, Japan has no reason to claim the continued enjoyment of privileges in China. This is why Japan agreed to abolish extraterritorial rights in the Agreement signed on January 9 last year and gave a pledge for the withdrawal of Japanese troops from China in the treaty entered into on October 30 of the same year.

The countries of Greater East Asia are determined to cultivate friendly relations among them, promote cultural intercourse and advance their prosperity by respecting one another's sovereignty, independence and traditions and by accelerating their economic development through close cooperation upon the basis of reciprocity.

To promote economic development on the basis of reciprocity, though very important, is attended with many difficulties in practice. Nor is regard for one another's traditions possible without a full understanding of one another's traditions. What is important is that we should not boggle at difficulties in the way. As the objects for which we are striving are good and essential, we must make indefatigable efforts to achieve them, no matter how difficult the task.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Act righteously,
Never unrighteously:

Speak truth,
Never untruth:

Look far ahead,
Never short-sightedly:

Fix thine eyes above,
Never below.

Fruits of Wisdom

Laws are the sovereigns of sovereigns.—Louis XIV.

* * *

Where children are, there is the golden age.—Novalis.

* * *

To reform a man, you must begin with his grandmother.—Victor Hugo.

* * *

He who puts up with insult invites injury.—Proverb.

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The wavering mind is but a base possession.—Euripides.

* * *

What is not fully understood is not possessed.—Goethe.

'BRITONS IN THE EAST' BY LORD ELGIN

Statesman Describes British Abuses in China

James Gordon, eighth Earl of Elgin, who had the good fortune to conclude in 1858 the first treaty of commerce with Japan, was a clear-headed and candid man, who had been Governor-General of Canada and was later the Viceroy of India. He was the son of that questionable Lord Elgin of the "Elgin Marbles" purloined from Greece and now in the British Museum; and came to Japan almost accidentally and with no great hope of making any Treaty. What he was really in the East for was to settle the accounts of the British Government with the decadent Empire of China, by coercing Peking and Canton. But he loathed the work, and his Diary and correspondence clearly show that it was simply the greed of merchants that was behind it all. In the following extracts from his Letters and Journals published in 1872 after his death, we can find this plainly revealed. When the volume was published, China and its troubles were already forgotten as well, so very little notice was taken of his opinions and reflections. But they are worth reproducing now, and no apology need be made for them. The following extracts will demonstrate what a British statesman and proconsul thought of his countrymen's proceedings.

I. CHINA

(H.M.S. 'Furious,' Canton River.—December 17, 1857)

"I fear that, under cover of the blockade instituted by the Admiral, great abuses have taken place. . . It makes one very indignant, but unfortunately it is very difficult to bring the matter home to the culprits. All this, however, makes it most important to bring the situation to a close as soon as possible. It is clear that there will be no peace till the two parties fight it out. The Chinese do not want to fight, but they will not accept the position relatively to the strangers under which alone strangers will consent to live with them, till the strength of the two parties has been tested by fighting. The English do want to fight." (Letters and Journals, p. 211)

(December 22, 1857)

"A line of English men-of-war are now anchored there in front of the town (Canton). I never felt so ashamed of myself in my life. There we were, accumulating the means of destruction under the very eyes, and within the reach, of a population of about 1,000,000 people, against whom these means of destruction were to be employed! 'Yes,' I said to Commodore Elliot, 'I am sad, because when I look at that town, I feel that I am earning for myself a place in the Litany, immediately after plague, pestilence and famine!'. . . When we steamed up to Canton, and saw the luxuriant evidences of unrivalled industry and natural fertility combined, I thought bitterly of those who, for the most selfish objects, are trampling underfoot this ancient civilization. . . Nothing could be more contemptible than the origin of our existing quarrel."—(p. 212)

(December 28, 1857)

'We have been throwing shells into Canton since 6 a.m., without almost any reply from the town. I hate the whole thing so much, that I cannot trust myself to write about it."—(p. 214)

(January 2, 1858)

"The very motley force with which we have to work (have), I fear, a very low standard of morality in regard to stealing from the Chinese. There is, a word called 'loot.' which gives, unfortunately, a venial character to what would, in common English, be styled robbery."—(p. 215)

(Tientsin, May 30, 1858)

"Whose work are we engaged in, when we burst thus with hideous violence and brutal energy into those darkest and most mysterious recesses of the traditions of the past?" (p. 250)

(November 6, 1858),

"I am sure that in our relations with these Chinese we have acted scandalously, and I would not have been a party to the measures of violence which have taken place, if I had not believed that I could work out of them some good for them." (p. 280)

(January 16, 1858)

"Though I was able to send off the last dispatches with something of a satisfactory report, we are by no means, I fear, yet out of the wood. I took a long walk in the city of Canton yesterday. I visited the West Gate, where I found a stream of people moving outwards, and was told by the officer that this goes on from morning to night. They say, when asked, that they are going out of town to celebrate the New Year, but my belief is that they are flying from us. The streets were full, and the people civil. Quantities of eating stalls, but a large proportion of the shops still shut. As we got near the wall, in our own occupation, some people ran up to us complaining that they had been robbed. We went into the houses and saw clearly enough the signs of devastation. I have no doubt, from the description, that the culprits were French sailors. If this goes on one fortnight after we have captured the town, when is it to stop? . . . It is very difficult to remedy . . . Nothing could, I believe, be worse than our own sailors, but they are now nearly all on board ship, and we have the resource of the Cat. . . All this is very sad, but I am not yet quite at the end of my tether. If things do not mend within a few days I shall startle my colleagues by proposing to abandon the town altogether, giving reasons for it which will enable me to state on paper all these points. No human power shall induce me to accept the office of oppressor of the feeble." (pages 219-220)

(At Sea, near Hongkong, Tuesday, February 1, 1858)

"Two war-steamers and a gunboat have just passed us on some expedition after pirates. It may be all right, but I fear we do some horrible injustices in this pirate-hunting. The system of giving our sailors a direct interest in captures is certainly a barbarous one, and the parent of much evil; though perhaps it may be difficult to devise a remedy. The result, however, is, that not only are seizures often made which ought not to be made at all, but also duties are neglected which do not bring grist to the mill. B. once said to me, in talking of the difficulty of exercising a police over even English vessels which carry coolies to foreign ports:—'Men-of-war have orders to seize vessels breaking the law; but as they are not prizes, and the captain if he seizes them wrongfully is liable to an action for damages, how can you expect them to act?' " (p. 309)

(H.M.S. 'Furious'—February 20, 1858)

"I am now off from Canton, never, I hope, to see it again. Two months I have been there—engaged in this painful service—checking, as I have best been able to do, the disposition to maltreat this unfortunate people—On the whole I think I have been successful. There never was a Chinese town which suffered so little by the occupation of a hostile force; and considering the difficulties which our alliance with the French (though I have had all support from Gros, in so far as he can give it) has occasioned, it is a very signal success. The good people at Hongkong, etc., do not know whether to be incredulous or disgusted at this policy. . . . I am told a parcel of ridiculous stories about arming of Braves, etc. . . . I heard that in the western suburb the people 'looked ill-natured.' so I have been the greater part of my two last days in that suburb, looking, in vain, into faces to discover these menacing indications. . . . We are steaming down to Hongkong on a beautiful fresh morning. I feel as if I were a step on my way home." (pp. 224-225)

At Hongkong he remained nearly a fortnight, that his ship might be fitted out to go to the North. After his sojourn in the North, and expedition to Pekin, he writes:

(June 12, 1858)

"I have gone through a good deal since we parted. Certainly I have seen more to disgust me with my fellow-countrymen than I saw during the whole course of my previous life, since I have found them in the East among populations too timid to resist and too ignorant to complain. I have an instinct in me which loves righteousness and hates iniquity and all this keeps me in a perpetual boil." (pp. 252-253)

(Singapore, June 11, 1857)

"It is a most extraordinary circumstance that, in this place, where there are some 60,000 or 70,000 Chinese, and where the Europeans are always imagining they are plotting, etc., there is not a single European who can speak their language. No doubt this is a great source of misunderstanding. The last row, which did not end in a massacre, but which might have done so, originated in the receipt of certain police regulations from Calcutta. These regulations were ill translated, and published after Christmas Day. The Chinese, believing that they authorized the police to enter their houses at all periods, to interfere with their amusements at the New Year, etc., shut up their shops, which is their constitutional mode of expressing dissatisfaction. It was immediately inferred in certain quarters that the Chinese intended, out of sympathy with the Cantonese, to murder all the Europeans. Luckily the Governor thought it advisable to explain to them what the obnoxious ordinances really meant before proceeding to exterminate them, and a few hours of explanation had the effect of inducing them to re-open their shops, and go on quietly with their usual vocations. Just the same thing happened to Penang. There too, because the Chinamen showed some disinclination to obey regulations of police which interfered with their amusements and habits, a plot against the Europeans was immediately suspected, and great indignation expressed because it was not put down with vigor!" (pp. 190-191)

(To Be Concluded)

INDIA'S POSITION IN THE WAR

Must Be Viewed in Light of Its Bearings on Indian Ocean

By NOBUO MUROGA
(From the Kaizo)

There is no impugning the fact that up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Indian Ocean was under British control, all the regions bordering on this Ocean being under the Union Jack. It is also obvious that India has constituted the nucleus of what was called the British Empire of the Indian Ocean. If Southwestern Asia was the bond binding Britain to the Indian Ocean, Southeastern Asia served for Britain as a corridor or base for her invasion of East Asia.

It is hardly necessary to say that East Asia was coveted by Britain as the last link required to complete a world Empire which she had in view. It was in pursuit of this imperialistic plan that she took possession of Burma. Acquisition of teak and precious stones was the object nominally given out in connection with her wars with Burma, but her true object was much more ambitious than the mere acquisition of Burmese resources. It was to secure an important route to China. The road along the Irrawaddy River has from ancient times been an important route of communication. It led to Yunnan and Szechuan. The ambition harbored by Britain and France alike to implant their respective influence in the hinterland of China by means of this traffic road was the dominant factor in the history of the Anglo-French struggle in the nineteenth century for mastery over Burma.

Since the first World War and more especially in the present World War, the development of war technics has rendered impossible an absolute command of the sea such as there was in the nineteenth century. It is nevertheless undeniable that there is still room for the command of a sort, though in a very complex form, as can be gathered from the phases of fighting actually in progress in the South Pacific. In the Indian Ocean also, the command of the sea is an essential pre-requisite for the control of the regions surrounding it. In other words, through the full utilization of the functions of the Indian Ocean only can these regions be protected and their fighting capacity be put to the utmost use.

Ceylon Peculiarly Important

A glance at the map of the Indian Ocean will convince anyone of the peculiar importance of the geographical position of Ceylon Island at the southern extremity of the Indian Peninsula. Before and after the Napoleonic Wars, Britain occupied the Dutch East Indies several times but she invariably retroceded the territory to the Netherlands under the peace treaty signed at the conclusion of each war, because she had already been in occupation of Ceylon Island as well as Malacca and South Africa and she had thus virtually held a grip on the Dutch East Indies. As a matter of fact, the Dutch East Indies was then, for all practical purposes, amenable to British influence. The same thing may be said even of Madagascar and French Indo-China. These territories were of little value as bases for establishing dominance over the Indian Ocean after the key points in the Ocean fell into British hands. A little historical and geographical knowledge will, moreover, show that Ceylon Island stood in close relationship to Southeast Asia. Culturally, for instance, Burma was in closer contact with Ceylon and South India than with Bengal.

Of special interest is the fact that in the twelfth century armed expeditions were launched against each other across the sea between Burma and Ceylon. It was not without reason, indeed, that Madras and Ceylon were the first Indian bases to be bombed by Japanese naval planes in the present war.

Southeastern Asia which has regained its proper place in Greater East Asia, thanks to the military successes of the Imperial Forces, will be the medium for uniting, instead of separating, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. Before the invasion of the Indian Ocean by Europeans, the regions extending from the Gulf of Persia to the Eastern China Sea were maintaining constant contact through the intermediary on Southeastern Asia and this helped to make their cultures richer and more variegated. The establishment of the British Empire of the Indian Ocean threatened to sever this regional connection. It is undeniable that the Indian Ocean forms a unit in itself, but it must be remembered that it is a unit within a larger region, namely, the sphere formed by the combination of the Indian Ocean and the Pacific. Japan intends to see the Pacific and the Indian Ocean unified properly, and Anglo-American attempts to frustrate Japan's undertaking are being made both in the Pacific and in the Indian Ocean. A march on New Delhi should not be the sole aim of the National Army of Free India, for it also shares in the glorious mission of combining the two oceans into one.